

LONDON BELIEVES KAISER WILL QUIT

Sending Valuables to Holland Regarded as Indication of Abdication

CIVIL UPHEAVAL BEGINS

Socialists Scheme a Government to Save Germany From Russia's Experience

By the Associated Press London, Oct. 17.—It is believed that the course Germany may take toward sending to the main features of this morning's papers. Some are convinced that Germany's unconditional surrender is coming.

Although the statement issued at the Foreign Office last night shows that yesterday's rumors were premature, extraordinary reports concerning internal conditions in Germany are printed. Some newspapers take it for granted that the Kaiser will abdicate.

The Express says that for some time he has been sending his valuables to Holland.

Some editorials express the view that the disappearance of the Kaiser is immaterial.

"He is a mere symbol and a figurehead of what we pledged to destroy," says the Telegraph. "It is that which will be substituted for his name and disastrous rule that matters."

Alteration of the German constitution, by which civil power would be admitted to share in the control of matters pertaining to the war, is a subject of utmost importance. By this alteration the Kaiser would cease to be the supreme war lord.

"This step," says the Daily News, "means broadly that the Kaiser has surrendered to President Wilson and is equivalent to an admission that all is lost."

The Express claims to have trustworthy information to the effect that Germany's surrender is imminent, adding:

"Confidential information of an astonishing kind has reached England indicating a desperate political position in Germany. This is even more serious than the military situation which is responsible for the coming debacle. A great civil upheaval is beginning.

The Socialists are already carrying that anarchic in about to set in, and desiring to save the country from Russia's experience with the Bolsheviks, have prepared a scheme of government to take the reins if, or when, the Kaiser abdicates, in order that it may exercise an immediate standing influence."

Allies Opening Foe's Back Door

Continued from Page One British take Lille they will not be there to increase the number of soldiers on the Allied side by their power of labor. They are forced laborers of the enemy, building new lines of defense behind their frontiers in case the Allies do not grant him peace.

But in Lille and those other towns there are large populations of old people and women and children.

Stirred by Enormous Hope No message comes from those excited hearts, there still is a barrier of machine guns between the British and them, and it is only by the meeting with other people whom the British have liberated in recent days in those villages south of Cambrai and at Roulers and in many hamlets where they were found during the last day or two near Courtrai, and upon that one may guess how they are stirred by an enormous hope and belief that all their patience through four long years, by their courage, which often was at fainting point, and their wounds and pride, and their lean gray days of waiting for the war to end will at last be rewarded by liberty and new life or weaker I cannot guess.

Prisoners taken lately deny any plan of general destruction and say that they were ordered to destroy only buildings of military importance. No such plea could be given in the case of the buildings I saw destroyed immediately before the German retreat on the south side of Cambrai and Le Cateau, but Roulers is still their condition and apart from bedding and linen, had not been looted in so wholesale a way as Cambrai and other places.

Promise Early Peace Many prisoners arrive in the British lines with rumors about the German proposal for an armistice, issued by their officers, and bidding them to keep up their hearts because the war will soon be over. They believe that and if their belief lingers their spirits also will lift into the deeper depths of despair. That, I think, will happen throughout their army, but whether after that they will stiffen or weaken I cannot guess.

Things should move quickly in the north now that the French and Belgian cavalry are reported to be operating around Thourout and Mamel.

I saw French cavalry riding over the Flanders ridges with their lances high and their steel casques wet in the mist, and they started forward with a gallop. As they neared the lines it was a wonderful and stirring sight, for all the men looked like soldiers, hard as steel, and they started forward through the mist to the great advantage before them, when they should ride back through the north of France and Belgium with the German army in retreat before them.

MARRIED ON DEATH BED

Congressman Meeker Dies After Wedding Private Secretary St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Representative Jacob E. Meeker died here yesterday of influenza, after an expedition in the night to his private secretary.

Representative Meeker, a Republican, had served two terms in the House of Representatives from Missouri. His marriage to Mrs. Alice Tedmon followed announcement by his physician he could not recover.

He was born in Fountain County, Ind., October 7, 1874.

Washington, Oct. 17.—After receiving news of the death of Representative Meeker, the House adjourned yesterday afternoon and Speaker Clark appointed a committee to attend Mr. Meeker's funeral.

BARS FOE AT PEACE TABLE

Sir Frederick Smith Says Punishment Should Be Memorable London, Oct. 17.—Sir Frederick Smith, Attorney General, in the preface to a new edition of his book on international law, says the future of civilization requires that the authority of public law must be regarded with a punishment so memorable, because so dreadful, offenses will not be repeated.

"For the correction of specific infractions," he says, "international law does not exclude the conviction of guilty individuals, however highly placed. Material injuries may be made good by the payment of a pecuniary indemnity. The doctrine of international law affords abundant warrant and precedent."

The Attorney General declares, in the assumption that the Central Powers will be represented at a peace conference in the sense that the Allies are represented, would seem to require very considerable qualification. The Central Powers, he suggests, should be present in the later scenes, to hear, but not to contribute to the decisions of the Allies.

LILLE LARGEST CITY WHICH GERMANS WON

Teutons During Occupancy Enslaved Citizens and Made Heavy Levies

By the Associated Press The fall of Lille to the Allies takes from the Germans the last of their great bastions which for four years held up the enemy's defensive system from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Lille, or Lieke, as the name of the town is otherwise spelled, is the largest city of France gained by the Germans and one of the great fortresses guarding the French frontier. The old forts and citadel, however, were built so many years ago that their worth in modern warfare is doubtful.

Taken by Foe in 1914 The city was taken by the enemy in 1914, they carried many of the residents within the last few weeks it never had been threatened greatly by the Allies.

Since the successful Allied advance in Flanders, however, it has become increasingly evident that the Germans would have to give up Lille as one of the steps in their retreat from France and Belgium. The Allied advance in Flanders outflanked Lille on the north and at once compelled the Germans to draw their lines closer to the western suburbs of the city.

When the Germans entered Lille in 1914 they carried many of the residents into captivity. Since that time they have oppressed the residents and forced them to pay vast levies. A levy of \$4,000,000 was demanded in July of 1914.

Before the war Lille was the center of the great manufacturing district of northern France and was known throughout the world for its manufactures of flax and textiles. It had a population of nearly 200,000 and sent its products to every corner of the earth. The famous linen thread was manufactured there from the familiar flax, hosiery and similar goods.

Great Railroad Center With the neighboring towns of Thourout and Roubaix the city also manufactured machinery and steel and iron products of various kinds. In addition to its industrial importance Lille also is a great railroad center and in the midst of a highly developed system of canals. The city is handy to the coal fields of France and Belgium.

Lille was founded early in the fourteenth century and has since played a prominent part in the political and commercial history of northern France. It formerly was the capital of French Flanders and now is the capital of the Department of the Nord. Lille is eight miles west of the Franco-Belgian frontier, an with Thourout and Roubaix occupies a little angle of French territory which is bordered on the east and north by Belgian Flanders.

REMOVE MEN FROM LILLE

German Leave Only French Women in City

By the United Press With the British Army, Oct. 17.—It is understood that the Germans have taken away all the men and boys in Lille between 15 and 60, leaving only the women.

The foregoing dispatch was sent prior to the capture of Lille. No information concerning the reported enslavement of residents of Lille has been received.

FLIER DIES FIGHTING FIVE

Lieutenant Thomas Had a Gallant Struggle, but Was Shot Down

New York, Oct. 17.—While fighting gallantly against five German planes in the German lines in France, Lieutenant Gerald Provost Thomas, of this city, was shot down and killed on August 28, his father was informed by a letter received from another lieutenant in his squadron. The letter said:

"Our formation after crossing the German lines was broken up by twenty Fokkers, who opposed our six machines. Five closed in on Gerald and went at him with their machine guns. Gerald put up a great fight, but the odds were too much, and the last we saw of him he was hurtling to earth in his machine."

WAR BOARD TO AID RUSSIA

Economic Rehabilitation to Accompany Military Movement

By the United Press Washington, Oct. 17.—At the direction of President Wilson, economic aid will be extended to Russia through the agency of the war trade board. It was learned today. This policy is the outcome of the interrelated determination to support the military movement of the Czech-Slovakians in Siberia, broadened to rehabilitate sections of Russia friendly to the Allies and re-establish the eastern front.

The war trade board will govern exports of foodstuffs, clothing, farm machinery and other supplies needed in Russia to effect such rehabilitation. In the end it is the hope that a new Russian military system can be built up which will keep the Germans out of occupied territory and result in the renunciation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

FRENCH MAGAZINES EXPLODE

Considerable Damage Done, but No Lives Were Lost

THE ALLIES' DRIVE IN FLANDERS



ENEMY STRONGHOLD IN FRANCE IS TAKEN; BELGIAN LINE SMASHED

Continued from Page One were to the northward the Allies will have reached the outskirts of Bruges.

By the United Press With the British Armies in Flanders, Oct. 17.—It is reported that the British are in the out. Irls of Lille. The century-old moat has been fortified, but there are no indications that the Germans intend to use these defenses. The British have broken through the line which the Germans built to defend the city.

General Plumer's men have captured the hill positions which dominate Thourout and Roubaix.

Belgian cavalry has penetrated the German lines and captured Courtrai after violent street fighting.

By the Associated Press With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 17.—Bruges, Thourout and Roubaix have been emptied of all civilians and the Germans have removed their military establishments from these cities.

All submarines have been hastily removed from the U-boat base at Ostend and it would appear, from the information at hand, that the German fleet along the Belgian coast are either being moved or are being made ready for instant removal, probably in the rear of the German mine fields in the North Sea.

At the same time the German army has started a retreat on a tremendous scale in northern Belgium. The French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battlefront, have lost touch entirely with the enemy.

The withdrawal of the Germans from the Lille-Douai sector may come more rapidly. Information, which is considered reliable, indicates that the enemy contemplates retiring for at least thirty-five miles on this front, probably splitting his flight into four jumps to the rear.

German Back Five Miles This evacuation has become necessary since the Allied victories in the Cambrai area. Because of the defeats inflicted upon the Germans in Flanders, a retreat has now become a movement of greatest urgency. Enemy artillery in the Lille area is now being moved back five miles from the front.

Here, as everywhere else along the entire British front the Germans are keeping their cannon either on or near the roads, so that they can be moved at a moment's notice. Prisoners corroborate each other's stories, saying that their tattered comrades are constantly uneasy, never knowing when or where an attack is coming or when they may be called upon to flee for their lives.

As a matter of fact it has been expected that the enemy withdrawal would begin sooner than it has, but apparently orders for this movement were postponed because the German high command wished to save as much as possible of the materials of war which are becoming increasingly short. All prisoners are complaining of lack of supplies.

Lille (itself will not be destroyed, but the cause of this is unknown. Certainly President Wilson's note has not yet had time to reach the Germans at the front. It is not improbable that the higher German command is beginning to realize the horror that would sweep over the world if beautiful Lille should be leveled. The British, however, will be sure that prisoners' statements that the city will be spared are correct only when they themselves are in Lille and find it unspoiled and undamaged.

Fires have been observed in the city, one large one being near a famous church, the other fires have been observed over the whole area south, southeast and southwest of Thourout. These all

WITH FINGERS! CORNS LIFT OUT

Costs few cents! Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out, with the fingers. Yes, magic!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

Your druggist has Freezone. Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, O.

No lives were lost. A few persons, including several French, were injured.

Official War Reports

BRITISH London, Oct. 17.—A strong local counter-attack at Haussy. It was accompanied by heavy shelling. We were pressed back to the western edge of the village, where fighting still is taking place.

We progressed during the night southwest of Lille. A few prisoners were taken.

At 6:30 o'clock this morning we attacked on the Bohain-Cateau front. Our troops are reported to be making satisfactory progress. In the brilliant assault over a front of thirty-one miles enabled them to advance an average depth of over three and a half miles. The Belgians crossed the Yser River, north of Dixmude and occupied Schorbeck. The British crossed the Lys, pushing beyond Menin to a depth of several kilometers on the right bank.

At Courtrai, captured by the Belgians, Lichtervelde and Ardoye were taken by the French, while the British captured Menin. According to the latest report, British troops have entered Courtrai.

Twenty villages were delivered from the enemy. No figures are as yet available regarding captured prisoners and booty.

FRENCH Paris, Oct. 17.—During the night we maintained contact on the entire front of the offensive. The French, with somewhat pronounced machine-gun and artillery activity.

BELEGIEN Havre, Oct. 16 (Delayed). We have progressed on the whole of the sector. From the important canal between Thourout and the Yser. We have gained ground in the direction of Thourout and Bruges, where we progressed.

Between Thourout and Mamel we reached Thourout, carried Lichtervelde and progressed as far as the outskirts of Courtrai. The Belgian army has been occupied. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

At Courtrai we are less than three miles from the important Thourout railway. We have approached Ingelmunster. Huist has been taken and we are along the Lys almost to the station. The attack has been successful. We are at the gates of Courtrai.

Further west we have crossed the Lys River and are now three and a half miles from Thourout. The attack is progressing methodically.

The retreating enemy is throwing bombs into villages where inoffensive inhabitants are awaiting deliverance. Requests for assistance must be sent by telegraph.

FRENCH ON HEELS OF Foe ABOVE LAON

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 17.—On the entire front of the offensive, the French have maintained contact with the enemy, according to the latest reports. The French have captured the town of Notre Dame de Liesse, north of Sissonne.

Three Missing on America Cargo of \$1,000,000 Worth of Sugar Believed Lost

Hoboken, Oct. 17.—Two sailors and one soldier reported missing after the army transport America sank at her pier here, but not reported to their commanding officers. Opinion was expressed that they were drowned.

It was learned there was \$1,000,000 worth of sugar on the ship, and this probably is a total loss.

Grip Kills Lieut. F. L. Moser Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—First Lieutenant F. Lewis Moser, who contracted pneumonia in camp at Woodbury, N. J., is dead at his home in Spring City. He was proprietor of the Interborough Press and was twenty-eight years old.

YANKS BEAT OFF BOLSHEVIK BLOWS

Enemy Seeks to Regain the Ground He Lost in September

SUFFERS BIG LOSSES

Yankees Perform Heroic Feats Fighting Waist Deep in Water

By the Associated Press Archangel, Oct. 15 (Delayed).—Allied forces, including Americans, are engaged in repulsing heavy Bolshevik attacks on both banks of the Dvina, 150 miles north of Kotlas.

The Americans and Russians have advanced in the direction of Velik, northeast of Volodga.

The Bolsheviks with massed forces are striving to regain the positions which were won after hard-fought struggles by Americans and Scots on September 21. Under an almost constant bombardment for more than a week the Allies have repulsed many infantry attacks and inflicted considerable losses. These positions include villages on opposite sides of the Dvina River, some of which are on a high bluff at a strategic bend in the stream. Around this bend Bolshevik gunboats, protected by mine fields and a low sandy island, have delivered a bombardment with shells of all calibers.

The Allies meanwhile have been forced to strive against the rapidly falling river, which is full of sandbars. The garrison, though greatly outnumbered in men and artillery, have struggled in the mud, capturing several guns and machine guns. An American engineer lieutenant and a few men crossed the river under a heavy fire and rescued a gun from a disabled tug on which the Bolsheviks had centered their fire. The next day the same lieutenant with a sergeant braved the same dangers in an effort to repair tugs caught under a heavy shower of shrapnel fire. They tried to swim for the shore, but were swept away by the swift current and drowned.

The Bolsheviks are trying to spread their propaganda among the Allied troops. Captured trenches and villages on the Dvina front were full of proclamations printed in English asking the British and Americans not to fight.

These proclamations were laughed at by the British and Americans as particularly inconsistent with Bolshevik treatment of prisoners, whom they many times have mutilated.

ANOTHER ROMANOFF DOOMED

This Nicholas Sentenced to Die Supposed to Be Grand Duke

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 17.—A Russian message in English, dated Tsarskoe Selo, 8:25 p. m., October 15, received here reports the following information as having been received from Ekaterinburg:

"According to the official declaration of the soviet chiefs, Nicholas Romanoff has been tried and condemned to death."

THREE MISSING ON AMERICA

Cargo of \$1,000,000 Worth of Sugar Believed Lost

Hoboken, Oct. 17.—Two sailors and one soldier reported missing after the army transport America sank at her pier here, but not reported to their commanding officers. Opinion was expressed that they were drowned.

It was learned there was \$1,000,000 worth of sugar on the ship, and this probably is a total loss.

Grip Kills Lieut. F. L. Moser

Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—First Lieutenant F. Lewis Moser, who contracted pneumonia in camp at Woodbury, N. J., is dead at his home in Spring City. He was proprietor of the Interborough Press and was twenty-eight years old.